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Pancake Day

PANCAKE DAY, which falls tomorrow on Shrove Tuesday, is a centuries old traditional holiday. Even older than Pancake Day, however, are the pancakes for which it is famous and the Lenten season which it immediately precedes.

Although they did not realize what they were doing, men and women in the Neolithic Age (the Stone Age) created a food which was destined to be the main dish for this world-wide celebration.

The pancake was actually the first known form of cooked bread. Naturally, in this interglacial period, nothing was known of leavening agents. The cave men discovered that moistened ground grain baked on stones made a very good pastry.

Pancake Day, as we know it today, originated in the year 1000 A.D. At this time an English clergyman, Abbot Aelfric, set forth the proclamation that "in the week immediately before Lent everyone shall go to his confessor and confess his deeds, and the confessor shall so shrive him as he may then hear by his deeds what he is to do."

In old England it was quite an event when housewives flocked to churches on Pancake Day to be "shriven" or absolved of their sins. At the tolling of the bell in the morning, it was customary for the housewife to drop whatever she was doing and hurry to the confession.

Those early pancakes were made of four symbolic ingredients: eggs for Lenten sacredness; flour for the staff of life; salt for wholesomeness; and milk for innocence. The housewives all made their pancakes according to this precise formula.

Scripture Passage for Today

"Go ye... and teach all nations." - St. Matt. 28:19

ray... Reflects and Reminisces

Nowhere in Canada should the recent death of Sir Allan Aylesworth, at 92, awaken livelier interest and conjecture than in Prince Rupert. He was the central Canadian figure, half a century ago in the famous - or infamous - Alaska Boundary Tribunal.

The Alaska Panhandle, rightly, belongs to Canada but for fifty years she has been relieved of about one-half of her front door on the Pacific. Between Lord Alverstone in London and veiled threats in Washington, Canada and her representatives were powerless.

We have mentioned Prince Rupert. Suppose, for generations, this northern port had had an uninterrupted coast line all along British Columbia's Pacific front. There might have been a different site for the terminus although a better harbor would have been hard to discover.

border—the boundary that should have been, in fairness and justice.

A two-storey frame building on Second Street, tenanted originally as a residence and undertaking premises, but unoccupied for a considerable time, has by this time, had most of its windows smashed.

Education Week in Canada will be between March 2 and 8, its purpose being to arouse interest. A veteran teacher and inspector, with more than forty years of experience back of him, says the present system is all wrong.

"Is the modern school turning out students of comparable attainments in knowledge or behavior? It is a shocking fact that the typical school graduate today spells badly, is largely incapable of writing a good English sentence, is ignorant of the simplest facts about his country and is completely muddled about the rest of the world."

"I contend that the modern Canadian school is betraying the youth of this country. I am opposed to its 'freedom to express yourself' philosophy, its lack of intellectual discipline, its improperly balanced curriculum, its mechanical rotary systems and above all its adoption of the typical American aim in education. Surely, Canadian leaders are aware that our American friends are at this very moment trying desperately to rid themselves of these false ideals."

"All students, Mr. Hume continued, do not know the meaning of an adjective. Not long ago a

As I See It



by Elmore Philpott

New China A Fact

THE CBC asked me to be chairman of a recent Citizens Forum broadcast on the subject "What Should Our Policy Be Toward China?"

I half liked and half hated the job. It is nice for a change to be a moderator instead of a debater. But it is tough for a person like me to have to stay out of the argument.

HERE ARE some reasons why I think the new government of China should be recognized in U.N. as representatives of China, as soon as there is real cease-fire in Korea:

1. Because it is in fact the government. To use the ancient phrase, "its writ runs" from one end of the vast land to the other. It is in fact the most effective government that there has been in China probably for a century, certainly since the revolution of 1911.

2. Because the new government of China is recognized as the lawful government, not only by its own 475 million people, but by all its free neighbors in Asia, including India, Indonesia, Ceylon, Burma and Pakistan.

3. Because the actual government of China is also recognized by the most sincere peace-loving nations in the west including Britain, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland.

4. Because the Charter of the U.N. plainly states that "China" is to have one of the permanent seats on the Security Council, and it is a plain hypocrisy to pretend that Chiang Kai-Shek's little group of refugees, hiding behind the U.S. fleet in the island of Formosa, is "China."

5. Because the question of recognition of China in U.N. is bound up with the larger one of war and peace in all Asia. If China is not recognized, and given her allotted seat in U.N., the war in Korea is inevitably just the fore-runner of another one on a vastly greater scale.

In such a war Hong Kong would fall in a matter of days or weeks. What happened to Canadians in 1941 in Hong Kong should be a warning to all of us. It would be as insane as immoral a bargain for British Commonwealth countries to "go along" with Senator Taft, General MacArthur, and agree to make Formosa a spring board for a future Chiang Kai-Shek attack on the Chinese mainland.

NEHRU is convinced that early recognition of the actual government of China is the vital key to long range peace in Asia. He told me in New Delhi, just a year ago, that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers had made a tragic mistake by failing to stand up for the conclusion they had jointly reached in the January 1951 meeting in London. The core of that conclusion was that the new government of China should be accepted as a fact, at the earliest practicable moment.

THE PRIME Minister of India did not discuss with me the future of Formosa—the off-shore island on which Chiang Kai-Shek is hiding out. But I learned from other sources that Mr. Nehru's idea is that it should be neutralized for some years to come.

In the present temper of the U.S. government there is no hope that Washington would agree to a "Hands Off China" policy—to the extent of letting the Chinese Communists take over Formosa. Moreover, I don't think any realistic person can blame them for that, so long as we do not know whether or not we are "in for" world war three. But any sane "cold storage" policy for Formosa would involve the removal of Chiang Kai-Shek and his troops—who by the way are detested by the overwhelming majority of the natives.

Given a free vote, it is quite probable that these native Formosans would vote for independence, both from Chiang and the Chinese Communists.

newspaper reported the results of a general information test given to prospective students of McGill University. Many did not know the name of Canada's Prime Minister. Some named Viscount Alexander, the Governor-General, others Premier Duplessis of Quebec and still others thought Mackenzie King was still alive and in office. There were quite a few unable to name the date of Confederation. And these were all graduates of secondary schools.



REFUGEES SUFFER—The Korean winter is cold but thousands upon thousands of war refugees must live in tents in huge barren camps. The United Nations Civilian Assistance Command has helped make sure everyone has a roof of some kind. But food is barely above the starvation level and clothing and fuel are scarce.

KOREA SURVEY

U.N. Relief Agency Aids Stricken People To Survive Winter

[Editor's Note: Bill Boss, Canadian Press staff writer in Korea, has completed a two-week survey of conditions among the civilian population during the Korean winter. This article is the first of a series based on interviews with United Nations, Korean Republic and civilian sources.]

By BILL BOSS, Canadian Press Staff Writer

SEOUL, Korea (CP)—Winter has not been as hard on Korean civilians as was feared. The mild weather and an energetic relief program are almost sure to keep Koreans—most of them—alive until spring. But the margin is narrow.

Food is at a bare subsistence level, though enough to prevent starvation. Everyone is under some kind of roof. Many of the millions of refugees are billeted in private homes, the rest in camps. Only a few live in caves.

There is not enough clothing, although supplies have improved. One in 10 refugees must stay indoors to keep warm, but there have been few cases of serious illness or death from exposure.

Long-neglected peat bogs are helping to overcome a shortage of fuel.

The record of the United Nations Civilian Assistance Command, working through government agencies of the Republic of Korea, is such that I found no refugee who did not feel everything possible is being done to help him. The relief program has worked largely because the ground warfare has been static. Major operations would have sparked new refugee movements and disrupted the distribution of supplies.

BIG IMPROVEMENTS

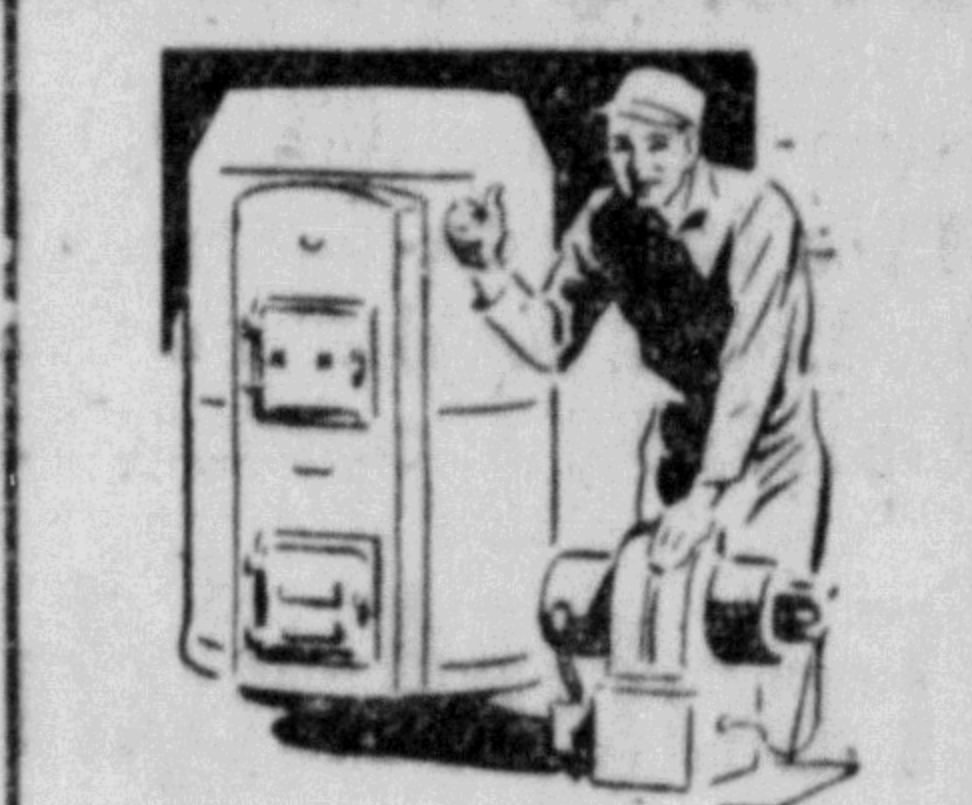
The United Nations still has no "disaster relief" organization after more than 18 months of war experience. Its policy is to use an emergency as a means of educating Korean administrators in problems of civil government. However, vast improvements have been effected since last summer when hundreds of thousands of North and South Koreans were evacuated to rear areas which were not prepared to receive them.

"The work of CAC has improved a thousand-fold since last summer. Now there is good leadership and administration at the top. We've been able to do a job in the field and are so much happier now that we are able to do something constructive."

But the Korean government has not mobilized its total resources—except manpower—for the struggle involving its own life. There is no control of essential materials and commodities are not rationed—not even war.

Dr. McKechnie, Vancouver, Dies

VANCOUVER—Dr. W. C. McKechnie, well known as a pioneer family doctor and heart specialist, died at the end of the week. The funeral took place today. Dr. McKechnie was a brother of the late Dr. R. E. McKechnie, Chancellor of the University of British Columbia. He was 78 years of age.



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Quick Canadian Quiz

- 1. What is the distance from Winnipeg to Calgary?
2. What great salt water body is called Canada's inland sea?
3. How many foreign automobiles entered Canada during 1951?
4. In 1939 Canadians earned \$4,289 million. How much in 1951?
5. In 1939 average employee in Canadian manufacturing worked 47.2 hours a week for \$20.14. What did the week and earn in 1951?
ANSWERS PAGE FOUR.

Scottish Ship Builder Dies

LANGBANK, Scotland (CP) — Sir James Lithgow, 69, Scottish shipping magnate, died Saturday. He was controller of ship building during the second world war.

Advertisement for General Electric AC-DC Battery Portables, featuring a GE battery and the text 'at Rupert Radio & Electric YOUR GE DEALER'.

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